

PORK FOES CAGGED; DEBATE CUT OFF

Republicans and Democrats in House Join to Choke Off Offenders.

GOOD'S ARDOR CHECKED

After His Attack on Bill "Cyclone Davis" Spoils His Argument.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Because a few members led by Representatives Frear, Wisconsin; James, Michigan, and Good, Iowa, Republicans, desired to discuss certain pork items in the \$25,000,000 public building bill Republicans and Democrats joined this afternoon in applying the gag rule with great efficiency. The result was that debate was absolutely cut off and motions to amend or strike out made impossible.

Frear and James were laying bare each item as the clerk read the bill and offering motions to strike out without the semblance of a purpose to filibuster or resort to dilatory tactics. But to expose the pork grab of one colleague after another is not considered clubby when the House has definitely made up its mind to extract a given number of millions from the Treasury for home consumption. Therefore Messrs. Frear, James and Good were disciplined.

The bill was being read under the rule which permits five minutes debate on each paragraph, providing a motion to amend is made. After the proponents of the measure had made several of their colleagues squirm uncomfortably by pointing out peculiarly noxious items a gag was rigged up to choke off the offenders.

How Pist Works Out.

Chairman Clark of Florida, who has charge of the bill, demanded his right as chairman to be recognized after the reading of each paragraph. Mr. Clark after whispering conference with Republican Leader Mann, then moved to amend by striking out the last word, thus observing the letter of the rule. Speaking to this pro forma amendment Mr. Clark would then mumble something about believing the item was meritorious and promptly move to close debate on that item. As a motion to close debate is not debatable opposition promptly was shut off. When the House adjourned the performance was still in progress. Republicans and Democrats voting together against a group of five or six men from which the opponents for the Republican leadership, with the exception of Representative Gardner, were conspicuously absent.

In the course of a debate to-day Representative Good flung the charge of sectionalism against the "pork" chasers, insisting that they had parcelled out the "pork" in undue quantities when it came to the South. Mr. Good was armed with a nice little tabular statement, in which the projects labelled by the Treasury as pure unadulterated cases of "pork" were distributed by States in the South.

GI Classified as Pork.

The table showed there were 130 projects for the eleven States of the South, northwest of which there were only 10 "pork" classifications of the Treasury experts, while in the Northern States out of 203 projects only ten came under this head.

"Cyclone" Davis, who spoke up for the Texas items in the bill, called attention to the fact that Cedar Rapids, in Mr. Good's State, not long ago had got a \$255,000 post office.

"I should like to ask the gentleman," he said, "if he has ever seen a hog after he not through eating root the trough over so that the other hogs would not get any."

Representative Langley of Kentucky arose amid the applause of the "pork" chasers to demand the good name of the great town of Hazard, which is a place of 4,000 people and which the Treasury investigators had credited with only 537 population.

"It's true," said Mr. Langley, "that in 1910 the population of Hazard was only 537, but as the Lexington Herald, one of our leading dailies, said, 'The most wonderful page in the history of the South is going on there.'"

Mr. Langley presented a statement from the Mayor and leading citizens in refutation of the charge that Hazard had less than 600 souls. As estimated by its leading citizens the population of Hazard is 4,000 and 5,000.

"Before we can erect this building," said Mr. Langley, "I predict there will be 13,000 people in the town of Hazard alone."

Paid Their Share.

"Our people in the mountains of Kentucky," he added, "have borne their share of Government improvement unselfishly and patriotically. They have given their share of the millions and millions appropriated to erect big buildings in New York and other cities. They have borne it all with complacency, and yet when we ask for a few thousand dollars to erect a new building for the future some fellows get up here and quibble over our post office receipts."

GEN. KUHN WAR COLLEGE HEAD

Will Apply Information Gained in European Fighting Zone.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The appointment was announced to-day of Brigadier-General Joseph H. Kuhn as president of the War College and assistant to Major-General Scott, Chief of Staff.

Gen. Kuhn was appointed director of the college when he returned from Germany after serving as military observer and military attaché of the American Embassy in Berlin. His promotion to president of the college makes him the fullest use by that institution and the general staff of much valuable information gathered by him in the European war zone.

Vessels Crash Off the Battery.

The Mallory liner Comal, from Key West, with seven passengers, bumped into the Sound freight steamer Pequot, off the Battery in a thick mist yesterday morning and the freighter's bow was stove and her forward compartment flooded. Both commanders said the collision was unavoidable. No one was hurt.



Mrs. Ruth Thomson Visconti.

Witness in Congress "leak" investigation whose testimony promises to be interesting.

S. L. WHIPPLE PICKED TO FIND NOTE LEAK

Continued from First Page.

Baltimore Hotel in New York with Bernard Baruch. He said he did not know Mr. Baruch and never had any conversations with him.

Secretary of the House's authorized statement was as follows:

"While I dislike very much to dignify by denial false and malicious scandal, at the same time the publicity which has been given to some of the reports warrants me in saying that in regard to the statement that I breakfasted several times with Mr. Baruch at the Baltimore Hotel, I assume, that I have him advance information concerning the note to the belligerents, I never to my knowledge saw Mr. Baruch at any time. I do not know him and never had any conversations with him and I have been out of Washington only once since election, and that was to attend the Army and Navy game in New York on November 25."

WHIPPLE IS "GRATIFIED."

Boston Lawyer, However, Won't Say He Will Accept.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Sherman L. Whipple declined to-night to say whether he would accept the invitation of the House Rules Committee to act as counsel in the President's note leak inquiry. It was intimated that there were several matters to be considered before he could give a final answer, although members of the Boston bar expressed the opinion that he would accept.

Mr. Whipple was gratified at the action of the Republican members of the committee. Mr. Whipple said when informed that they had approved his selection on the strength of a strong endorsement by Senator Weeks.

NICHOLS MURDER STORY READ.

Arthur Walton's Confession Implicates Four Under Arrest.

Arthur Walton's confession of how he and his companions robbed Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols on the night of September 2, 1915, causing the aged woman's death from fright, was read into the record yesterday before Judge Rosalesky in General Sessions, where the former butler is on trial for murder in the first degree.

The confession was Walton's full story of the crime as he dictated it while lying in the hospital after he had tried to kill himself by leaping from the train on which detectives were bringing him to this city last September. It implicated all four of the men now under arrest, including Onie Talax, serving a life sentence for his share of the crime.

Harry Resnick, who is awaiting trial after confessing that he received the stolen money from Mrs. Nichols's home, took the stand as a witness against Walton and identified him and Joseph Mulholland as two of the three men from whom he received \$14,800 worth of jewels in the restaurant where he was employed.

Assistant District Attorney George Brothers closed the prosecution shortly before court adjourned and Congressman William S. Bennett prepared the presentation of the defence, which will resume this morning.

STRIKE KILLS TAXI FIRM.

Mason-Seaman Company Unable to Resume, Receivers Report.

ALAN LEWIS and A. Leo Everett, who have been conducting the affairs of the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company as receivers in an equity suit, yesterday obtained permission from Federal Judge Learned Hand to dispose of all of its rolling stock at public sale.

In addition to several hundred taxicabs the receivers will rid themselves of all motor accessories and machinery in the company's garage at 622 West Fifty-seventh street. They are directed to sell these articles for not less than 25 per cent. of their appraised value.

The Mason-Seaman Transportation Company is a combination of the old Mason-Seaman Taxicab Company and the Yellow Taxicab Company.

The receivers state that it would now be impossible for the company to resume business without great loss, and that to replace the men on strike they would be forced to expend from \$3,000 to \$4,000 for chauffeurs' licenses.

McCormack to Attend Irish Ball.

John McCormack, the tenor, has promised to attend the Irish ball at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh street and Third avenue, Saturday night. Mr. McCormack is from Westmeath and he will be welcomed by a large delegation of Westmeath men, headed by their president, Dr. Joseph P. Brennan. A play entitled "Ireland a Nation" is to be presented at the ball.

GEN. O'RYAN ASSAILS WAR DEPARTMENT

Defends National Guard, Blames Government for Mobilization Delay.

FOR UNIVERSAL SERVICE

With Gen. Stotesbury, He Testifies Before Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Blame for delay in mobilizing the National Guard for border service was placed squarely on the War Department to-day by Major-General John P. O'Ryan, commanding the New York division of the State forces, in testifying before the Senate sub-committee on universal service.

Adjutant-General Louis W. Stotesbury of New York and Capt. James T. Burns of the Third Illinois Infantry joined in defending the guard. All three officers agreed in favoring universal service legislation, although they had differing ideas of how it should be applied.

Gen. O'Ryan outlined a plan under which boys would be required in their nineteenth year to elect the course of service they preferred, whether in the regular army, the National Guard or in some civil capacity.

In common with the other two officers, he declared that complete Federalization of the State troops must be effected to secure efficient service, and believed this could be accomplished by a simple amendment of the national defense act.

Gen. O'Ryan and Stotesbury declared the report on the National Guard mobilization prepared by the militia bureau was unfair to the State service. They disclaimed any thought that army officials had issued it for the purpose of discrediting and breaking down the guard. Gen. O'Ryan saying the action was due to "conservative prejudice and ignorance of real conditions."

Treated as Volunteers.

"The National Guard was treated by the War Department as a volunteer force, not under the scheme contemplated in the national defense act," said Gen. Stotesbury.

Both generals said the greatest difficulty was the fact that under departmental regulations the equipment to be provided by the Government was not on hand in the mustering places.

"While War Department regulations may have been to blame to some extent," Senator Chamberlain interjected, "it is not fair to blame the War Department for the delay in the mobilization of the department for this equipment had been repeatedly rejected."

"That is true," said Gen. Stotesbury, "and I go further than that. The present law is to blame. They did not approve proper preparation."

Gen. O'Ryan told the committee that the 13,000 men of the New York division had been mobilized within less than twenty hours, complete as to numbers and all equipment they were expected to furnish.

"The process was caused," he said, by the War Department to be on the basis of volunteers and by physical examinations of 19,000 men only two medical officers.

"The report shows," he added, "that there was no shortage of men or equipment in our division. Some companies were at war strength."

Agreed On by Army Men.

"You put the whole responsibility for delay on the regular establishment?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"That seems to be agreed among officers, regular and National Guard," Gen. O'Ryan replied. "It would have taken a cunning mind to devise a system for mobilization of equipment better calculated to cause delay."

As to the condition of other National Guard regiments, Gen. O'Ryan said he had based his previous view that the New York troops would be shown to be much superior. The Third Tennessee regiment and some of the Indiana and Minnesota troops he was familiar with, he declared, were fine, efficient organizations.

"The Tennessee regiment was a fine one," Gen. O'Ryan added. "Anything these men turned their rifles loose on was gone."

The general thought the universal service plan should provide an optional training of one year with the Regular Army, and five years in the National Guard, or six years in the National Guard, three on active service and three in reserve, or six years in some industrial pursuit. He was not prepared to detail this last plan, which, he said, was only tentative in his mind.

Men Want Service.

Capt. Burns said the sentiment among officers and men of the National Guard on the border was that they would come to them with wider knowledge due to their service, adding that the guard heretofore had always been a barrier to the enactment of "national military legislation."

The three officers were not agreed as to the effect of the mobilization on National Guard enlistments. Gen. O'Ryan said it differed in different parts of the State. Capt. Burns thought most of the men who served on the border would go out again if another call came within a few months after their return.

ORDWAY MADE A JUSTICE.

Ex-Justice Clark Goes to Civil Service Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Samuel H. Ordway of New York, whose resignation as chairman of the State Civil Service Commission was announced yesterday, was named by Gov. Whitman to-day as Supreme Court Justice, in the First Judicial District. He succeeds Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo, who has been elevated to the Court of Appeals.

Gov. Whitman also announced that he would appoint John C. Clark of New York, a former Justice of the Supreme Court, to the chairmanship of the Civil Service Commission in succession to Mr. Ordway. Justice Clark was designated to the Supreme Court bench a year ago and his term expired December 31 last. He was defeated for reelection.

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JANUARY 22nd

KICKS GUM MACHINE; ASKS \$5,000 DAMAGES

Tammany Politician Sues Interborough Because He Was Arrested.

John J. Martin, director of the speakers' bureau of Tammany Hall and secretary to Mitchell May when the latter was Secretary of State, started suit yesterday against the Interborough for \$5,000 damages because he was arrested after kicking a gum machine.

After leaving Tammany Hall on the night of October 24, 1915, he entered the Fourteenth street subway station and put a cent in a slot machine, but the machine yielded no gum. He kicked it to stimulate it, and then, following a discussion with the ticket chopper, he was taken to a police station.

Lemuel H. Quigg, counsel for the Interborough, told the jury that Martin attacked the machine violently, threatened to have the employees "fired," tried to fire the ticket chopper himself with a lighted cigar, and endeavored to turn the station tower trolley.

The case goes on to-day.

DR. H. A. STIMSON RESIGNS.

Pastor of Manhattan Congregational Church to Quit in May.

Dr. Henry A. Stimson, founder and pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, has submitted his resignation, to take effect the first of next May, in order to give place to a younger man.

In announcing his decision to relinquish charge of the church after twenty-one years Dr. Stimson said the ending of the war would bring new and vital problems to the churches of America and that the churches must have men of strength and health to lead them in that critical time.

"I am no longer a boy," he added. "A young man who can carry on the fight amid the changing conditions must fill my shoes."

Dr. Stimson was born in New York and in his early career was a frontiersman and Indian fighter with Col. William F. Cody. He carried the Christian religion into the Indian camps. He was a volunteer in the civil war and resumed missionary work after the close of hostilities. He is 73 years old and has been a minister forty-eight years. He was pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle from 1893 to 1895.

LABOR BILL INTRODUCED.

Would Prohibit Classing Work as Article of Commerce.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Senator Robert F. Wagner today introduced in the Senate a bill which provides that the labor of a human being shall not be deemed a commodity or article of commerce.

"That is true," said Gen. Stotesbury, "and I go further than that. The present law is to blame. They did not approve proper preparation."

There is a tendency among some employers to make the claim. Of course it is repugnant to the modern and civilized notion of labor. It classifies labor with bales of cotton, cargoes of coal and herds of cattle. Obviously these latter are not in the same class with labor. They are the objective products of labor, and labor is the subjective effort of a human being.

AMERICANS' PROFLIGACY HIT.

Senator McCumber Blames High Cost of Living on Extravagance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Profligacy and extravagance of the American people in pursuing pleasure were condemned in the Senate to-day by Senator McCumber of North Dakota in opposing proposals for an embargo on food products.

The high cost of living, he said, was largely due to American extravagance, citing figures to show that Americans spend \$12,000,000,000 annually for liquor, tobacco, automobiles and "other amusements."

"This revelry in extravagant habits," he said, "this unquenchable demand for amusements, for continuous mental intoxicants, is undermining the sturdiness of our younger generation. The American people seem obsessed with the idea that the making of money is life is amusement, play, entertainment."

An embargo upon food in view of present prices of farm labor and articles used on the farm, in addition to land taxes, would be a most unjust and class discrimination, he declared.

DOMINICAN ENVOY REMOVED.

Dr. A. Perez Perdomo, in Washington, Had Circulated Protest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Dr. A. Perez Perdomo, Dominican Minister here, has been removed by the American military government temporarily in charge of Dominican affairs. The reason given is the necessity for reducing expenses. A charge will be left at the legation here.

Last night's despatches from Havana reported the removal of the Dominican "Charge" there. The American forces in the island republic some time ago took control of its affairs to straighten out a financial tangle which resulted from a deadlock between the local political factions. The republic's revenue was sufficient, it was said, but was being wasted.

Dr. Perdomo circulated among Latin American diplomats a protest against the action of the American Government in assuming charge of the island republic.

Brooklyn Gets Croton Water.

Brooklyn, which has been on the verge of a water famine, received relief yesterday to the extent of about 30,000 gallons of water from the Jerome Park reservoir. The lack of water in Brooklyn is said to have been most severe in ninety years. The emergency supply will be continued until April 1, when the Catskill aqueduct system will have been completed.

WILSON PAYS VISIT TO SENATE CHIEFS

Surprises Leaders by Coming to Urge Water Power Bills.

AT CAPITOL AN HOUR

Measure Most Important Before Congress, President Tells Lawmakers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—President Wilson paid an unexpected visit to the Senate end of the Capitol to-day to urge upon his party leaders the necessity of passing the two bills providing for the development of water power known as the Shields-Adams bill and the Myers-Ferris bill. The former provides for the development of power in navigable streams, the latter for the leasing for development of the water sites of streams within the public domain.

The Senate bills vary from the House measures in one important particular. They provide that in the retaking of the leased sites at the end of the leasing period the Government may take them over at an appraisal of their value at the time of the retaking. The House bills provide that the retaking figure shall be at the value represented by the actual investment. This point of difference is making some trouble.

After a conference with some of the House leaders interested in the legislation last night, it was represented that the President was in favor of the House idea of adhering to actual value and insisted that he would veto any measure that came to him providing for recapture at an appraised value which might open up an opportunity for the recognition of "intangible" assets such as "good will" and "going concern."

Senators in Doubt.

The Senators who have just ended a fight over the confirmation of the President's friend, Prof. Daniels, in which the appointed stood for the principle of the Senate power bills in the appraisal of public service corporations were today making purposes, expressed doubt to-day that the President had taken the position last night that the House leadership attributed to him.

When asked about plank which of the power bills he favored the President declared he had not indicated. Senators with whom the President conferred confirmed this statement. Among the Senators called into conference by the President were Stone, Missouri; Shields, Tennessee; Vaisel, Montana, and Overman, North Carolina. He was at the Capitol nearly an hour.

One of the Senators with whom the President talked said Mr. Wilson declared that the power matter was one of the most important before Congress; that he considered it next to the railway feature of his legislative programme in importance. Some of the Senators smiled at this suggestion, for the railroad programme at this time is the most unpromising feature of the legislative plan.

Told Outlook Is Bad.

Furthermore one of the Senators with whom the President talked told him that the outlook for the power bills was far from encouraging; that the difference

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of opinion that existed over the merits of the legislation was fundamental, involving the radical differences of policy between the modern and the ancient methods of conservationists and incidentally the difference of view represented by the State rights advocates on one hand and the Federal conservationists on the other.

One thing which seemed to be generally accepted among the President's party leaders after he left was that if he insisted upon the programme it would insure an extra session of Congress. It was intimated by one Senator that the President declared that this would not be an unmitigated evil.

PLANS FOR \$5,210,536 "L."

Public Service Commission Approves Utica Avenue Extension.

Using for the first time the provision of the rapid transit act which permits the construction of a rapid transit line partly or wholly at the expense of the interest profits by it, the Public Service Commission, it was announced yesterday, has adopted plans, form of contract and specifications for building the Utica avenue extension from Eastern Parkway to Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, as a three track elevated. The abutting property will be assessed for the improvement, which is expected to cost \$5,210,536.

It was decided to build the new extension only as the result of a petition of the property owners affected who said they would be willing to pay for the construction by assessment. Since the location of stations is largely the determining factor as to the convenience and benefit of a rapid transit line, special assessment areas have been laid out around the stations. The average assessment of a city lot is \$125.22.

WINE MERCHANT FOUND SLAIN.

Body, Head Severed, in Cellar at 294 Elizabeth Street.

Propped against a cask in his own wine cellar, the body of Dominico Mostro Polo was found yesterday in 294 Elizabeth street. His head had been almost severed. The only clue found by the detectives was a long dirk.

Just above Polo's cellar is the undertaking shop of Dominico Bonomolo. He had talked to the wine merchant at 6 o'clock last evening. At 7 Bonomolo was called on the telephone. He was sent to bring his neighbor to the wire. He sent his boy down stairs. The youngster found the body.

The cellar is covered with two grated doors that fold in on the sidewalk. One of these was open. The cellar showed no signs of a struggle and the cash drawer had not been robbed. The detectives therefore believe the crime due to a feud. The victim was married and had five children.

Henry Duveen Under Knife.

Henry Duveen was operated upon for appendicitis yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital. He had been ill for seven weeks in his apartments in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. He is recovering well from the operation. It was said last night.

LEAK IN SENATE TO STIR UP ROW TO-DAY

Norris Charges Confidential Information Went to Prof. Daniels.

AIDED HIM MAKE REPLY

Resolution Calling for Investigation Expected to Start a Fight.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A sensational fight is expected in the Senate as the result of a resolution introduced to-day by Senator Norris calling for an investigation of a leak from the executive session of the Senate that considered the nomination of the President's friend Winthrop M. Daniels for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Senator Norris charges that the text of the speech of Senator Cummins of Iowa in opposition to the confirmation of Daniels, which was printed for the "confidential information of the Senate" and not released to the public until after the nomination had been confirmed, was in some way communicated to Prof. Daniels.

The professor was thereby enabled to prepare a reply which was submitted to the Senate as a "memorandum from Winthrop M. Daniels" and formed the basis of Senator Newland's speech in the Senate replying to Cummins, which was made public at the same time the Cummins speech was.

Senator Norris' resolution undoubtedly will try to fix on the group of Senators who have always opposed the progressive plan to consider nominations in open Senate the responsibility for the latest leak from the executive session. It is expected it will revive the demand for open sessions and may result in taking off the lid.

The Norris Resolution.

The Norris resolution will come up tomorrow for consideration and a lively debate may be had. It follows:

"Whereas in secret sessions of the Senate on January 3 and 6 the Senator from Iowa, Mr. Cummins, delivered an address in opposition to the confirmation of the Hon. Winthrop M. Daniels to become a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission; and

"Whereas said address was printed in confidence for the information of Senators; and

"Whereas after said address had been thus printed and before the injunction of secrecy was removed therefrom the said Winthrop M. Daniels prepared in writing a reply thereto, which reply was afterward printed in the Congressional Record; and

"Whereas the said Winthrop M. Daniels could not at said time have procured a copy of said address without a violation of the rules of the Senate by some member or officer thereof; and

"Whereas the rules of the Senate provide that any Senator who discloses the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the Senate shall be liable to expulsion, and that any officer of the

SENATE WHO IS GUILTY OF SUCH VIOLATION SHALL BE DEPOSED FROM THE SERVICE OF THE SENATE; AND

"Resolved by the Senate that a committee of three Senators be appointed by the presiding officer to make an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the Senator or officers of the Senate who has been thus guilty. Senate committee is hereby directed to take the testimony of all persons through whom he obtained a copy of said address. The said committee is authorized to issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths and do all things necessary to fully carry out the purposes of this resolution."

HARVARD FEES THIRD OF COST.

Students Pay But 33 Per Cent. of Expense to Educate Them.